

**PSEUDOCALOLAMPRA, A NEW GENUS OF COCKROACH FROM AFRICA**  
(DICTYOPTERA: BLARERIDAE)

LOUIS M. ROTH, *Pioneering Research Laboratory, U. S. Army*  
*Natick Laboratories, Natick, Massachusetts 01760*

and

KARL PRINCIS, *Entomological Institute, Lund University, Sweden*

ABSTRACT—*Pseudocalolampra*, n. gen., an ovoviviparous genus superficially resembling *Calolampra*, is described from Africa. Two species, *P. pardalina* (Walker) and *P. inexpectata*, n. sp. are provisionally assigned to the new genus.

There are about 20 species of *Calolampra* Saussure. Most of these are found in Australia but a few occur in Africa, India, Burma, China, Sarawak, Philippines, and Haiti (Princis, 1963). A study of the male genitalia of *Calolampra* suggested that the African species were not congeneric with Australian and Haitian forms. In this paper we assign African *Calolampra* to the new genus, *Pseudocalolampra*.

***Pseudocalolampra*, n. gen.**

Type-species: *Epilampra pardalina* Walker (present designation).

Males fully winged, females apterous. Ventral anterior margin of front femora armed with 3 (rarely 4) spines (excluding the distal spine), the same margin of the mid and hind femora with 2 (rarely with 1) spines. Ventral posterior margins of all femora unarmed (except for the distal spines). Arolia present (♂) or absent (♀). Hypandrium (subgenital plate) asymmetrical (figs. 7, 8). Male genitalia with a dorsal sclerite of the second left phallomere present (figs. 9, 24, L2d). We provisionally assign to this genus *P. pardalina* (Walker) and *P. inexpectata*, n. sp.

Differences between *Pseudocalolampra* and *Calolampra* are summarized in table 1.

*Pseudocalolampra* differs from *Calolamprodes* Bey-Bienko by the unarmed ventral posterior margins of mid and hind femora (except for distal spines); in *Calolamprodes* there are 3 or 4 spines. *Calolampra characterosa* (Walker) from India may belong to *Calolamprodes*. Unfortunately the male genitalia of a male *characterosa* was damaged in preparation but L1 and the damaged prepuce and L2vm (R2 was lost) differed from *Pseudocalolampra*. The hypandrium of *characterosa* is characteristic of *Pseudocalolampra* but the ventral anterior and posterior margins of the mid femora have 3 or 4 spines respectively and those of the hind femora 3 and 1 respectively.

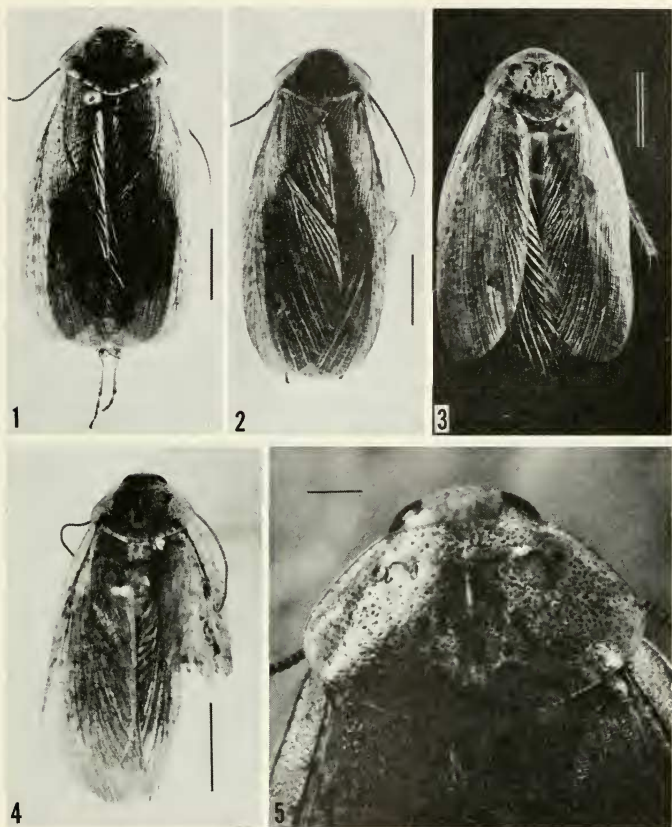
Table 1—Differences between *Calolampra* and *Pseudocalolampra*.

	<i>Calolampra</i>	<i>Pseudocalolampra</i>
No. large spines (exclusive of the distal spine) on ventral anterior margins of mid and hind femora	Usually 3 (rarely 2 or 4)	Usually 2 (rarely 1)
Hypandrium (margin between the styli)	Symmetrical, slightly (fig. 6) to markedly emarginate	Asymmetrical, roundly convex (figs. 7, 8)
Male genitalia		
L2d	Absent (figs. 27, 30)	Well developed and fused to L2vm (figs. 9, 24)
Prepuce	Covered with microtrichia (fig. 27) and curved upwards; when well developed cup-shaped and ladel-like (fig. 30)	not covered with microtrichia, or cupshaped (figs. 15, 24).
R2	Figs. 28, 31	Figs. 10, 25
L1	Figs. 29, 32	Figs. 11, 26

***Pseudocalolampra inexpectata*, n. sp.**

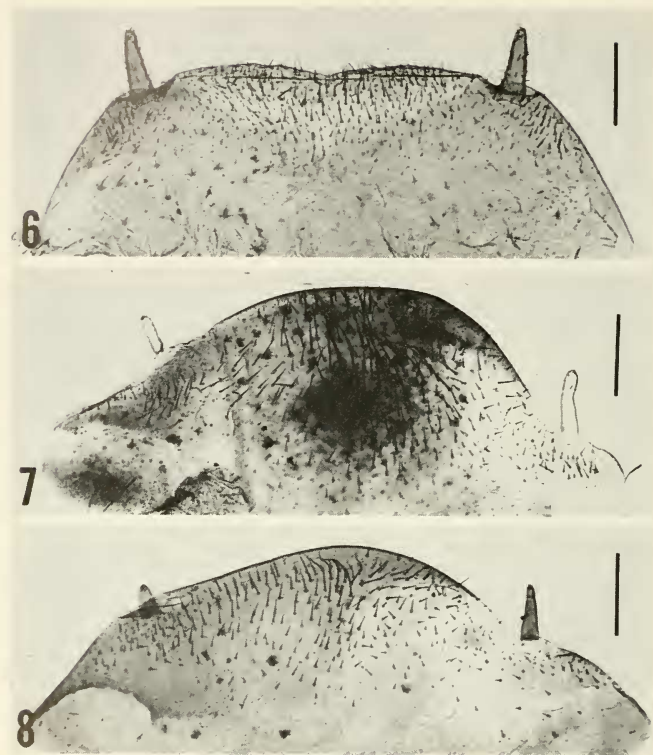
(Figs. 4, 5, 8, 24-26)

*Holotype*.—♂, Kenya, Mito Andei (= Mtolo Andei?), 2500 ft., 26-28. III. 1911, S. A. Neave leg. (British Museum of Natural History). Head with a distinct ridge between eyes, yellowish with a brown macula extending from the ridge to the line indicating the shortest interocular distance. Antennae sordid-yellowish. Pronotum transverse, with a dark-brown symmetrical figure on yellowish background in the middle and rather densely covered throughout with dark punctures (fig. 5). Tegmina yellowish with small dark flecks on the veins and a short broad longitudinal line between subcosta and radius. Wings slightly darkened, as long as the tegmina, moderately extending beyond the apex of abdomen. The dorsal as well as the ventral side of the abdomen yellow. Hypandrium asymmetrical convex (fig. 8). Legs yellow with brown spines. Lower anterior margins of all femora bearing 1 distal spine as well as the lower posterior margins of front and middle femora; distal spines absent from posterior femora. Additional spines are lacking on the lower posterior margins of all femora, but the ventral anterior margin of the front femora usually has 3 and the mid and hind femora usually 2 additional spines. Tarsal claws symmetrical, well developed arolia present. Length of body 16 mm; length of pronotum 4 mm; width of pronotum 5 mm; length of tegmen 16 mm.



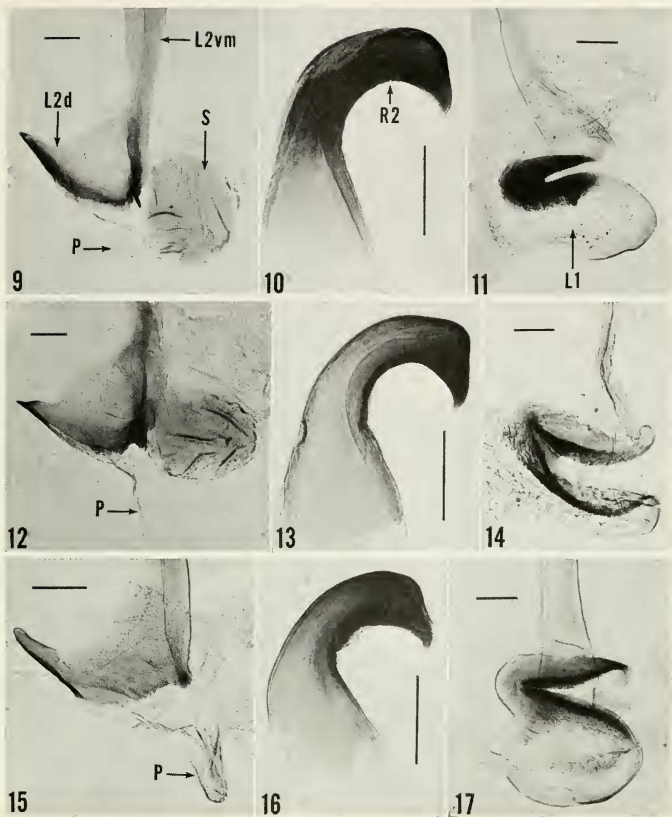
FIGS. 1-3, Adult male, *Pseudocalolampra pardalina* (Wlkr.): 1, Swaziland, Eranchi, South Africa (Lund Univ.); 2, Tzaneen Dist., Letaba Valley, South African Transvaal (Lund Univ.); 3, Hluhluwe, Natal (Lund Univ.). FIG. 4, 5, *P. inexpectata*, n. sp. (type ♂ British Museum of Natural History), Kenya. (scale, figs. 1-4 = 5 mm, fig. 5 = 1 mm).

If *Calolampra aptera* Schulthess-Schindler, which was described from a female collected in Ogaden (Ethiopia) and which has been regarded as a synonym of *pardalina*, should prove to be the female of *inexpectata*, then our species falls in the synonymy of *aptera*.

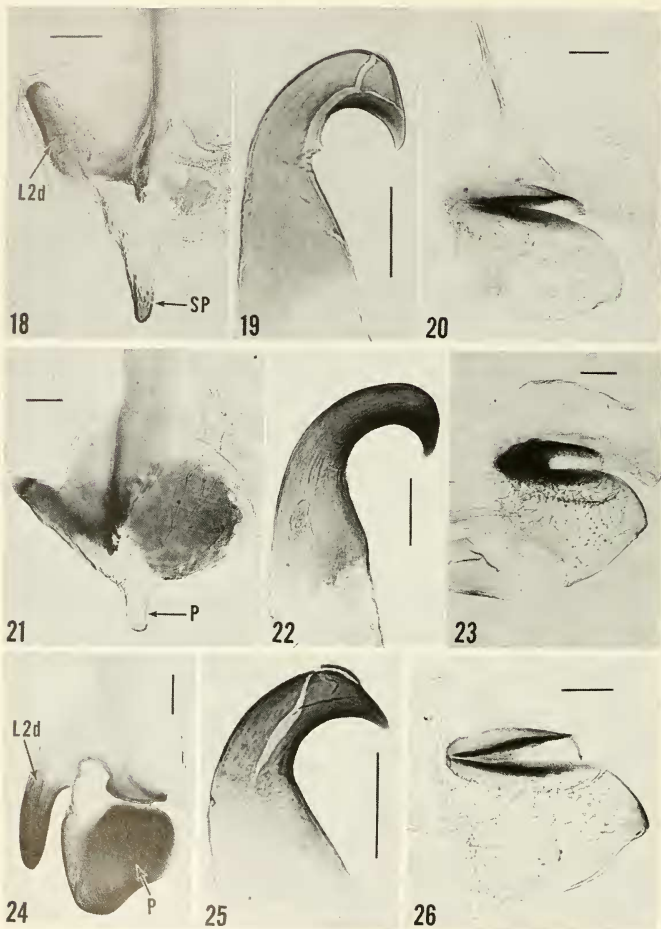


Figs. 6-8, Male subgenital plates (ventral views): 6, *Calolampra irrorata* (Fab.) (lectotype, British Museum of Natural History); 7, *P. pardalina* (Wlkr.) (from specimen shown in fig. 1); 8, *P. inexpectata*, n. sp. (from type ♂ shown in fig. 4). (scale = 0.5 mm).

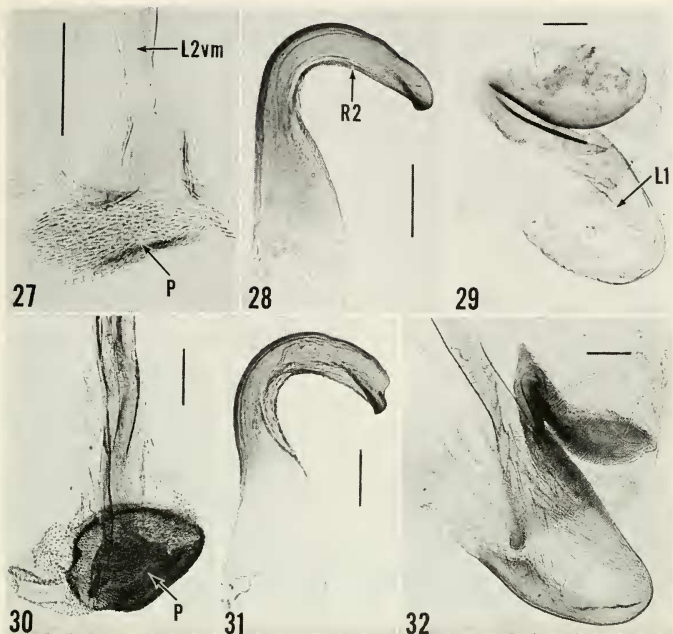
The type specimen (fig. 4) is unique and slightly smaller than *P. pardalina* (body length more than 17 mm) (figs. 1-3). The male genitalia are strikingly different from those of *P. pardalina*; in *pardalina* L2d is directed dorsolaterally (fig. 9) whereas in *inexpectata* it is more fingerlike and directed distally (fig. 24). The prepuce is much more developed and sclerotized in *inexpectata*. The phallomeres R2 and L1 of both species are essentially similar (cf. figs. 10, 11 and 25, 26).



Figs. 9-17, Male genitalia of *Pseudocalolampra pardalina* (Wlkr.): 9-11, holotype, Lake Ngami, Betschuanaland (British Museum of Natural History); 12-14, South Africa (from specimen shown in fig. 1) (L1 in fig. 14 was distorted during preparation). Figs. 15-17, *Calolampra arborifera* Hanitsch. Shinyanga, Tanganyika. (type ♂, Oxford, Hope Dept. Ent.) (scale = 0.2 mm), (L1 = first sclerite of left phallomere; L2d = dorsal sclerite of left phallomere; L2vm = ventromedial sclerite of left phallomere; P = prepuce; R2 = hooked sclerite of right phallomere; S = sclerotized membrane).



Figs. 18-26, Male genitalia of *Pseudocalolampra* spp.: 18-20, *P. pardalina* (Wlkr.), South African Transvaal (from specimen shown in fig. 2); 21-23, *P. pardalina*, Natal (from specimen shown in fig. 3); 24-26, *P. inexpectata*, n. sp., Kenya (from type ♂ shown in fig. 4). (scale = 0.2 mm). (SP = sclerotization of prepuce; other abbreviations as in figs. 9-17).



Figs. 27-32, Male genitalia of *Calolampra* spp.: 27-29, *C. irrorata* (Fab.) (lectotype, herewith designated, British Museum of Natural History), the prepuce in fig. 27 was markedly flattened in preparation; 30-32, *C. aliena* Rehn and Hebard, Haiti (type ♂, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University). (scale = .2 mm). (abbreviations as in figs. 9-17).

*Pseudocalolampra pardalina* (Walker) occurs from Kenya to Botswana and Mozambique. The L2 phallomere and prepuce from several different localities show some variation. In the type specimen from Botswana (fig. 9) and the one from Swaziland (fig. 12) L2d tapers to a point. In the type of *Calolampra arborifera* Hanitsch, a synonym of *pardalina* (see Princis, 1963a), from Tanganyika, L2d (fig. 15) is slightly more rounded at the tip. The L2d's of the Transvaal (fig. 18) and Natal (fig. 21) specimens are stouter and more broadly rounded, than they are in the other specimens. The prepuce is only slightly developed in the type specimen (fig. 9, P) but is distinctly developed and fingerlike in the other specimens; in one of these (fig. 18) the tip of the prepuce is sclerotized. The sclerotized portion of the mem-

brane to the right of L2vm and L2d (fig. 9, S) is absent in the type of *arborifera* (fig. 15) and poorly developed in the Transvaal specimen (fig. 18).

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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### CHTHONOTHRIPS NIGROCINCTUS HOOD, LECTOTYPE DESCRIPTION AND DESCRIPTION OF MALE (THYSANOPTERA: PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE)

Apparently part of the original description of the phlaeothripine species *Chthonothrips nigrocinctus* Hood (1957, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 70:142-143) was omitted by accident. The description fails to mention the ♂, designate a type, or give any collection data, although Hood's series includes both sexes with a ♀ labeled holotype and a ♂ labeled allotype. Each of the descriptions of other species in the paper mentions the ♂ if it exists; details the type-series; and designates the holotype, or states that it is based on a unique specimen, or both.

The ♂ of *nigrocinctus* resembles the ♀ in color and general structure, and is also apterous. Both sexes have a brown wash on the proepimera and a pair of pale brown spots on abdominal tergum III that Hood did not mention. The ♂ prothorax and fore femora are scarcely larger than those of the ♀ and the fore tibiae are a little shorter. Sterna IV-VII of the ♂ have the reticles that are peculiar to the ♂ in many species of fungus-feeding phlaeothripines. These reticles, which are absent from plant-feeding phlaeothripines, are in partial, transverse bands behind the antecostae. Sternum VIII has the glandular area in a wide, transverse band that extends behind the antecosta to the lateral margins and covers about half the area of the sternum.

The ♀ labeled holotype, on which Hood based his description, is here designated lectotype. The lectotype, U.S.N.M. no. 17249, was collected in Brazil, Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia, under fallen leaves, Sep. 1955, F. Plaumann, Hood no. 1787, with 1 ♀ paralectotype. Additional ♀ paralectotypes and ♂ specimens have the same data except as follows: 1 ♀, Oct., Hood 1788; 3 ♀ ♀ 5 ♂ ♂, July, Hood 1789; 6 ♀ ♀ 3 ♂ ♂, Aug., Hood 1790; 1 ♂, Nov. 1954, Hood 1995.—KELLIE O'NEILL, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.